Rare Prints

Mezzotints in Colors by Edwards

Etchings

by REMBRANDT, WHISTLER, CAM-ERON, HAIG and other Eminent artists.

220 Fifth Ave., bet. 26th & 27th Sts.

Sheldon, the indicted ex-president

Patients Previously Treated Said to Re

Doing Well.

Further experiments in the use

pendicitis. Jonnesco administered

weakness or other diseases the ustovaine is very valuable," he said, is what most of the surgeons who

MRS. HAVEMEYER'S GIFT.

to Greenwich by Her Late Husband.

reates a Fund to Maintain School Given

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 9 .- It was

nade known to-day that Mrs. H. O.

turned over the purchase price, \$20,000.

Havemeyer school which Mr. Have-

discretion.

This finally settles the discord aroused in town over the post office site. The sale to the Government of the land, which was

CAPITAL IMPAIRMENT MET.

No Tracks of Albany Borrowers Aroun

Credit Indemnity Company.

LUNATIC KILLS SHERIFF.

Posse Pursuing Man Who Threatens

Death to Many More.

ed of at a price generally believe nuch below its real value, was con

meyer gave the borough in his lifetime.

the surgeons who were

tion and Mr. Baldwin said that with the experience Mrs. Brokaw had then had he should have been able to say whether or not a man had been drinking.

Mrs. Brokaw smiled and said that her husband was in an excited state. "I told him that I would not return with him," continued Mrs. Brokaw, "because he'd been drinking. He said that he was bees and that I would have to go back

The Court took a recess at 12:30 and resumed again at 1:35. Taking up her story where she had left off Mrs. Brokav said that at 7 o'clock the next morning the began to make preparations to return to Paris. Mr. Brokaw came to her room and she told him that she was going back by train; that she did not think ne could run the car, but that if he would et the chauffeur drive she would go with her husband.

"If you dare leave me," Mrs. Brokaw said her husband replied, "I will get a livorce and you will be served with the papers in Paris.

"I had sent my maid to the office for noney, as I had none," said Mrs. Brokaw, when Mr. Brokaw learned of it he cent his valet to tell the management not to let me have it. But the maid had got the money." Mrs. Brokaw and her maid went to Paris and to the Astoria Hotel. Mr. Brokaw notified the manager the said, that he would not be responsible for her accounts, and she was asked to

Mrs. Brokaw told of her return to where Jimmie Martin, Mr Brokaw's nephew, died in May, 1908 She said that while in a hotel in Paris fr. Brokaw drank a good deal and that he called her to his room, showed her a new gun that he had bought and told per that he could with that blow out

new gun that he had bought and told her that he could with that blow out what little brains she had.

"When I went to my room to get away from him he came to the door and tried to get in," she continued. "The nurse told him to go away, but he pushed open the door. I was pushing back, and the door hit his head. He cried for help, and when his valet came he said that Mrs. Brokaw had hit him and that he was going to have her arrested. He had a cloth about his head with a red mark on it, but when he took the cloth off the red mark did not show on the side that had been next to the skin. I told him that I could not see where I had hurt him, but that if I had I was sorry for it.

"The next day I attempted to communicate with my brother. I wrote these notes. Two of them were not delivered. Mr. Brokaw got them from the belibey, I believed, and when I spoke to the management about it the third mote was delivered to my brother.

"Mr. Brokaw packed up and with his valet, his secretary and physician left Paris. I had no money, but went to the bank where he had told me he had deposited money to my credit. They told me that there was no account there, and I cabled to Mr. Baldwin."

Here Mr. Baldwin asked Mr. Bush if he remembered refusing to send \$500

that there was he sold with a cabled to Mr. Baldwin."

Here Mr. Baldwin asked Mr. Bush if he remembered refusing to send \$500 to Mrs. Brokaw. Mr. Bush said that he recalled Mr. Baldwin asking that the money be sent and that he had refused.

"I went to London and travelled on the same train and boat with Mr. Brokaw," said the witness. "He and his servants some train and boat with Mr. Brokaw,"
said the witness. "He and his servants
had compartments both on the train and
boat, but I was not provided for. On
the boat I was allowed to go into the
compartment reserved for Mr. Brokaw's
servants. I spoke to him at the landing in England, but he would not look
at me and simply said. "Who are you?
I don't know you." In London I passed
him in the hotel where he had registered
as Mr. Smith and party, but he would
not speak to me. I spoke to him, saying.

as Mr. Smith and party, but he would not speak to me. I spoke to him, saying, 'Billy, don't you think we ought to be friendly?' but he simply turned away.

"On the steamer coming back to America my maid and I had one small room, while Mr. Brokaw was occupying the captain's quarters. Coming up the bay he was leaning on the rail and I went to him and out my away in his I said. that inasmuch as we were returning with Mr. Martin's body I thought that we should be friends, but he shook my

off. Great Neck. He telephoned me from there and said he was sorry for the way be had acted and that he wanted us to begin over. From June 11 to July 3 I was in a sanitarium, and when I left there was in a sanitarium, and when I left there was in a sanitarium, and when I left there was in a sanitarium, and when I left there was in a sanitarium, and when I left there was in a sanitarium. to Great Neck.

I went to Great Neck."

Mrs. Brokaw remained in Great Neck
until the following December.

In the summer Mr. Brokaw left Great
Neck, the witness said, and was away
several days before she heard from him.
He then telephoned her to meet him at
the St. Regis and have luncheon with
him and Dr. Chipman. At the table Mr.
Brokaw became angry, she said, and ordered her not to talk to Dr. Chipman, saying that it upset him to see her talking ing that it upset him to see her talking

to any man.

"I asked him where he had been for the last few days," said Mrs. Brokaw, "and he said that he had been with Mr. Bush. Then he left the room, and later I went out to the telephone. I saw him in a booth and heard him tell Mr. Bush to tell me that he had been with him. When he came out of the booth Mr. Brokaw saw me and declared that I had come out purposely to hear what he had to say to Mr. Bush. He said that he would get a separation at once, and he went back in the booth and called up Mr. Bush.

"When we started back to Great Neck."

"When we started back to Great Neck and were near the ferry Mr. Brokaw said that he was going to run the car. Dr. Chipman asked him not to do it. When the automobile was stopped near the ferry Dr. Chipman took me out and we got a carriage. When we got to the ferry Mr. Brokaw was there. He said that probably we had proposed to elope, and he used such harsh language to Dr. Chipman that the doctor told Mr. Brokaw that he would have him arrested. He did take Mr. Brokaw to where a policeman was standing. Then Mr. Brokaw promised to sit inside the car and let the man drive.

"When we got to Great Neck he said that he did not value his life and that he would show me that he did not. I was afraid to go into the house and went in a carriage to the house of his sister. "The next day I went back to Great Neck. He broke into my room, discharged all of the servants and told me that he was going to close the house. I was to go to my family, he said.

"Then upon advice of his physicians he went South, to be gone two or three months. He sent for me and I went to him."

Several letters and telegrams were here introduced. A telegram from Mr. Brokaw informed the witness that she had broken her promise and had gone to town when she said that she would not. It also gave her permission to use one of the automobiles provided that she made no calls. There were others about going to matiness and football games and another informing Mrs. Brokaw that Dr. Renz had written her at length from Savannah. The letter from Dr. Renz was as follows:

MY DEAR MRS. BROKAW: I just received your telegram and hasten to comply with ar wish to write to you and to explain Tasked you not to come to Fairview. ou do not seem to comprehend that my ion is prompted only by the desire to do very best for my client. You remember long talk on Sunday, December 4, in at Neck. You gave me a very good history of the case, and after this I told yo that I agreed with Dr. Henkel that a temporary separation was a necessity. to Fairview in a rather depressed

During the first week Mr. B. began to re cuperate and feel stronger. His sleep was better. He was improving in general so much that he thought he would be still more benefited through a visit from you. I tried to pursuade him not to insist upon your visit, and you remember how the wires vere kept hot to avoid a sudden departure

I finally gave my consent to your visit

will make two blades Right advertising will make MITTEE THEY WERE GOOD MEN. one business grow to twice It was After He Had Lent the Phenix's its size-sometimes three-

## CHELTENHAM Advertising Service

150 Fifth Av., New York, (Tel. 4400 Chelona)

know the result. There were daily quarrels and Mr. B. began to run down and suffer from insomnia again. After your departure Mr. B. quieted down again and his sleep was more satisfactory. Everything seemed to progress well and I was hoping that a sepa-ration of about six months from you would

But for reasons unknown to me an ex change of a great many telegrams and ters, partly of a friendly character, but mostly of an irritable and disagreeable nature, started again. Mr. B. being, as you know, of a very sensitive and touchy nature was very much affected by what he though were unkind communications and started from headache and is not able to shoot o to take exercise as he did before. I am compelled to give him medicine to quiet

him and to produce sleep.

I contend if the present conditions, disagreeable communications keep up al the good which has been accomplished during the last two months will be undone again, and there is no doubt in my mind that a visit from you in Fairview will be absolutely harmful, and Mr. B. will be shortly in the same condition in which he left New

prompted me to ack you not to come to Fairview Park for the present and to avoid everything which you know from experience night aggravate his nervous condition.

Hoping this explanation will be satisfact ory, I remain, Madame, respectfully yours,

There was a letter from Mr. Brokaw that was read only in part. In the letter Mr. Brokaw told his wife that he did not wish her to go to Mrs. Martin's if she had company. She should telephone first, he wrote, as "that man" was often there. There were other persons she would be There were other persons she would be likely to meet that he did not like, and he asked that she do not go with persons he did not like.

did not like.

"I sent you two telegrams to-day that you did not answer," the letter continued.

"You know what I told you about kissing the doctor (Dr. Satterwaite, Mr. Brokaw's brother-in-law), and if he tries to kiss you tell him you promised to kiss no one but your husband, for I should never want to kiss you again if you kissed another man. A thousand kisses are sent."

sent."

Continuing her story Mrs. Brokaw said that one day in Great Neck Mr. Brokaw continuing her story Mrs. Brokaw said that one day in Great Neck Mr. Brokaw was getting ready to go to town in a limousine car and she put on her hat to go with him. He told her that she could not go, dismissed the car and ordered out his racing car, so that she could not possibly go with him. When he had gone she ordered a car and was told that Mr. Brokaw had given orders that she should not use any of the six or seven machines without his permission. She ordered a carriage, and the footman informed her that the coachman had said that he was sorry but that he was under orders from Mr. Brokaw and that he simply could not obey her. She went to the telephone to call a livery stable and found that the receiver had been removed. The butler had it in his pocket and refused to let her have it.

She was compelled to walk to the sta-She was compelled to waik to the station and when she got on the train Mr. Brokaw's superiptendent was there. He was only a few feet behind her the rest of the day. At the station, she said, she heard the agent repeating a message that was being sent to Mr. Brokaw informing him of her moves. im of her moves.
At 4:29 the court adjourned for the

At the noon recess Mr. Brokaw was

will probably be concluded to-day. Mr. McIntyre may take two days for the cross-examination. There are a great many other witnesses, and it is expected that the hearing will consume all of next

#### GAYNOR WANTS TO KNOW.

Question of City's Borrowing Capacity May Have to Do With Subways.

Mayor-elect Gaynor has decided it possible to have the city's borrowing capacity clearly determined at an early day so that there may be no doubt as to its ability in carrying out of the plans for subway construction. Yesterday he sent this letter to Comptroller Metz:

DEAR SIE: Impelled by a very great desire that the city's financial ability to carry on subway construction shall not be exhausted by the Board of Fstimate and Apportionment authorizing bond issues for other purposes, I should be glad if you could give me within a day or so the follow ing information:

1. Taking the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in respect of the amount of the city debt as a basis, what was the extent in round numbers of the city's borrowing capacity by the issuing of corporate stock within the constitutional 10 per cent. limit on November 1, 1909? 2. By what specific items has that amount

been decreased since? 3. What is the amount of such borrow ing capacity now, without regard to the recent constitutional amendment? I should be glad to have you also present this letter to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its next meeting. Si cerely yours, W. J. GAYNOR.

cerely yours. W. J. GAYNOR.

Mr. Gaynor, it is believed by men with
whom he has discussed the subject, is
of the opinion that under the Tracy
report the city's borrowing capacity
was not more than \$70,000,000, of which
\$49,000,000 has been pledged by the Board
of Estimate and Apportionment since
November 1. Prior to November 1 a
good deal more was pledged by commitments, and the Mayor-elect seems to
fear that if a halt is not called by the
Board of Estimate the problem of providing money for subway construction viding money for subway construction will become a perplexing one to the in-coming administration.

It is presumed that Comptroller Metz will lay the letter before the Board of Estimate at its meeting to-day.

### TO SUCCEED AHEARN.

If Anybody Is Elected It Will Probably Be Claughan.

the Supreme Court ousting Borough President Ahearn from office was not served on Mayor McClellan yesterday, so that the Mayor was unable to call a special meeting of the Manhattan Aldermen to elect Ahearn's successor. He said that as soon as the order was issued he would call a special meeting, probably for next Tuesday. The Charter provides that the Mayor must preside over the meeting, with him personally, and I presume he soon as the order was issued he would call a special meeting, probably for next Tuesday. The Charter provides that the Mayor must preside over the meeting. If a new president is elected at all it is expected that John Claughan, Com-missioner of Public Works, will be chosen to fill out Absarv's term.

to fill out Ahearn's term.

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Mr Ahearn, said yesterday that he would file to-day notice of appeal from the decision of Justice McCall, and he thought that it would act as a stay. The Mayor thinks not and so does Deputy Attorney-General Errs P. Prentice, who has had sharre of the ouster proceedings. gave me opportunity to study the condi-deneral Ezra P. Prentice, who has

THE right cultivation VANDERPOEL AND BOB HUNTER

grow where one grew before. SHELDON TOLD SENATE COM-

Money to Them That He Gave This Testimony on Behalf of Otto Kelsey

George P. Sheldon, the indicted exesident of the Phenix Insurance Company, who lent \$230,000 to officials of the State Insurance Department under former administrations, was one of the witrelied in defeating Gov. Hughes's first attempt to oust Otto Kelsey in 1907. In his testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee Mr. Sheldon praised the services rendered by Isaac Vanderpoel, the department's chief examiner, and Robert H. Hunter, Lou Payn's lieutenant, who was Deputy Superintendent for a good many years. The retention of these men in the department after the Armstrong committee disclosures was the principal ground upon which the Governor attacked Kelsey. Superintendent Hotchkiss's re-port on the Phenix shows that Mr. Sheldon gave this testimony after he had lent Van-(as Mr. Hotchkiss says) of the Phenix's

Mr. Sheldon testified that both Vander poel and Hunter consulted with him in regard to the conditions of fire insuran companies after the San Francisco fire and that he gave them information in regard

to his own and other companies. "When you gave it to them did you feel that that information would be properly used?" asked Julius Mayer, Otto Kelsey's

long time," testified Mr. Sheldon. "As far as you are concerned and as president of this Phenix Fire Insurance Company and as president or head of the Eastern Union, did you have confidence

in both of these men?' Yes, sir," was the answer.

Q. Was there anything that had occurred up to the time of this fire, as far as the fire insurance business is concerned, that af fected your confidence in these men, from sir, and I think I voice the general senti in saying that they had the confidence of all the fire insurance company officers.
Q. During the months immediately fo

was there anything that occurred, as be tween you and Messrs. Hunter and Vander poel, that decreased your confidence? A. No,sir, I think the discretion they showed rather increased and justified the

Mr . Sheldon's testimony showed that he was supplying to the officials who had borrowed money from him (one of them owed him money at the time) confidential information in regard to the conditions of other fire insurance companies. Supt. Hotchkiss's report points out that Mr. Sheldon's own company had not been examined for twenty-two years. At the time when Mr. Sheldon was conferring with Hunter and Vanderpoel on general insurance conditions the transactions were going on in his own company which have led to a loss of about \$1,000,000. Mr. Sheldon in his testimony told of a talk that he had with Hunter in regard to the condition of the Phenix after the San Francisco fire. It is interesting in the light of a formal statement made by Hunter yesterday that there had been he was supplying to the officials who

Hunter yesterday that there had been no suggestion at any time of an investigation of the Phenix company.

Mr. Hunter, so the then president of the Phenix said, had called him up in

reference to a statement in a newspaper about the estimated losses of the Phenix in the San Francisco fire.
"If that statement is correct," said
Hunter, "it wipes out your company alto-

Mr. Sheldon testified that he sat down with Mr. Hunter then and convinced him that the statement was inaccurate and that the company was in good condition "Was there anything in relation to the situation of your company as it existed upon the day that we referred to—this newspaper clipping—that was not either

"No, sir; I gave him a very full detailed statement. I called his attention to the statement. I called his attention to the fact of the undervaluation of my securities so that my surplus was really very much larger than it appeared to be. Mr. Hunter, who is now postmaster at Poughkeepsie, was induced yesterday to make a statement. He says in it that he didn't borrow the manney from the Phanix

make a statement. He says in it that he didn't borrow the money from the Phenix Insurance Company at all, but from President Sheldon personally. Furthermore his loan, he declared, amounted only to \$35,000 and not \$60,000, and there is no \$18,000 loss to the Phenix company, as the Superintendent of Insurance says. Here is Hunter's explanation of the

I had 109 shares of the stock of the Con solidated Gas Company and 100 shares of Amalgamated Copper, and there had been a fall in the price. I was considering the advisability of taking them out of the hands of the brokers and obtaining a loan or them from a bank. Mr. Sheldon had long been a personal friend with whom I talked over such matters. He offered to make the loan and carry the stocks for me.
I mentioned the impropriety of such

loan from the Phenix company while I was Deputy Superintendent of Insurance. He by the State Superintendent of Insurance, said he would take care of the matter per sonally and the company would have noth-ing to do with it. Mr. Sheldon stood high with the department and there was no suggestion at any time of any investigation of the Phenix company. It had not been in-vestigated since 1587 and I came into the department in 1897. We did not then often investigate strong companies but were en-

and afterward upon the Equitable.

The loan made upon these stocks and upon \$2,500 of the debenture bonds of the Consolidated Gas Company for which I subscribed was at the highest about \$35,000 That is the only loan I had from Mr. Sheldor and where the \$60,040.77 story comes from do not know. I made payments from time to time as well as paying the interest, and have the receipts for them. Last spring Mr. Sheldon advised selling the Consoli-dated Gas stock and it was sold, and on October 1, 1909, he rendered me a statement showing a balance due of \$10,331.25, against which he had as collateral 100 shares of Amalgamated Copper, which at its present would show a deficiency of about

About a month ago I was in New York and tried to see Mr. Sheldon with the pur-pose of paying the balance due and taking the stock, to carry it in one of the Pough-keepsie banks or to sell it, as it was then selling at about 98. He was out of town and I came away without seeing him. Whatever loss there is in this transaction The order signed by Justice McCall of the policyholders, or even to Mr. Sheldon,

as collateral, but my transaction was with him personally, and I presume he still has the 100 shares of Amalgamated Copper, which I am ready to take up at any time. The stocks were at all times worth at least 90 per cent. of the loan."

Mr. Hunter has receipts, the checks with which he made payments and letters from Mr. Sheldon which he will use to substantiate the facts to the managers of the Phenix company. of the Phenix company.
Assistant District Attorney Nott received a letter vesterday from Dr. Samuel
Lambert notifying him that George P.

the latter tried to arrest him.
He doubled in his tracks all day, sluding to being surrounded in a swamp west of Big Prairie.

## H. Wunderlich & Co. EXHIBITION OF

DR. ELIOT BLAMES CONGRESS

THAT BODY HASN'T HELPED CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Presidents, He Says, Have Done More for the Cause—Edward M. Shepard Talks of the Problem of the Unions of

In his annual report as president of the National Civil Service Reform League Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Harvard's former ident, points out the apparent indifference of Congress to civil service reform President Eliot read the report last night at a meeting of the league in Mendelssohn Hall, in West Fortieth street

the Phenix Insurance Company, was seriously ill of myocarditis at Greenwich, Conn., that he is at times delirious and President Eliot declared that the wishes of the American people in regard to the Conn., that he is at times delirious and that any attempt to remove him might result in death. This official information will practically halt any immediate proceedings affecting directly Mr. Sheldon himself, but the customary routine procedure in extradition cases will go on so that the authorities may keep a watch on the accused. It was said at the Superintendent of Insurance's office vesterday that the routine avanisation introduction of the merit system thro out the national civil service has been furthered by the national executives than by the real representatives of the

people in Congress.

When civil service reform comes into the Superintendent of Insurance's office yesterday that the routine examination of insurance companies is progressing in the ordinary way. Among them are two casualty companies and two life companies. All the foreign companies doing business here were examined in 1904. Two domestic companies which had not before been examined since 1898, the Mutual and the Commerce of Albany, were examined last year. new legislation to reduce the number of officeholders who are outside the MORE STOVAINE OPERATIONS. jurisdiction of that act.

Dr. Eliot began by speaking of the projects for promoting the public welfare that have been and are being de-layed because of the spoils method of appointment. Said he:

stovaine were made by Dr. Jonnesco, the Thus reform of the extraordinarily Rumanian surgeon, yesterday afternoon just and ineffectual methods of taxation in the United States has waited, and still tions were performed there and the surgeons of the hospital staff reported waits for a merit system of selecting the officials who administer the For a century past the methods of taxation excellent results in each case. Dr. A. G. in the United States have been growing Gerster did two of the operations, while more and more incapable of producing an assistant did the other The operathe intended results and more and more tions were for hernja, the removal of a tumor from the head of a boy and for apinasmuch as assessors and other officials stovaine but took no active part in the rule elected or selected without any regard A number of prominent physicians were or their acquaintance with productive asked their opinions of the real worth of stovaine and strychnia so far as can be judged from the experiments made in New York during the last week. They all country have seldom received from them had no preliminary training for their work. seemed to think that Dr. Jonnesco has had no preliminary training for their work, made a valuable discovery but that it has not yet been tested thoroughly enough to the execution of unwise or defective

be not yet the research thoughly strong to tell positively what it may do.

Dr. Virgil P. Gibney said that in the case of the operations on Tuesday at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children he found that the usual effects Dr. Eliot said that in former years the league has been obliged to direct its efforts toward securing legislation. Now it has to deal rather with administrative and executive officers than with legislators. Dr. Eliot added: of nausea left by ether was lacking.
"In extreme cases where it is dangerous to use an anæsthetic on account of heart The resistance to civil service reform is

laws.

At the Post-Graduate Hospital, the or at least the opponents hope that their action will not attract public observation. This condition of things testifies to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children and at Mount Sinai Hospital enormous advance civil service reform has made among thinking people. The com-Children and at Mount Sinai Hospital they reported that the patients who were subjected to stovaine were doing well.

Prof. Jonnesco will do no more work in New York this week. He wants to see the town, he said, and he's going to take a few days off seeing it. On Monday he will leave for Philadelphia, where he will do several operations for the surgeons there. Later Jonnesco may go West. mon people now think of government serlivelihood for incompetents, or as a means of paying and feeding the henchmen of political leaders, but as a great business organization for doing efficiently and honestly large pieces of business which the people want to have done well. The favorable attitude of the public press toward the merit system illustrates and reflects this condition of the popular mind. The ools are about the only people in the United the spoils system; but since there are many thousands of people of that sort they are Havemeyer had sold to the United States Government a plot of land in the Borough still able to obstruct seriously the progress of Greenwich for a post office site and had machinations and to deprive them of their together with \$7,000 additional, as a fund to maintain and improve the \$100,000 selling franchises and contracts through continue to be a large part of the work of the Civil Service Reform League. Henry Dayton, Edwin H. Baker and

William B. Tubby were appointed trus-Dr. Eliot said that the civil service rules tees, and the securities representing the

fund were placed in the United States Trust Company of New York. The trus-tees have full power to handle them and dispose of them and buy others at their It is only in this way that the civil service n American communities can be brought to the condition of a life career, which well qualified young men can enter with the intention of devoting themselves to disposed of at a price generally believed to be much below its real value, was conditional upon the acceptance and maintenance by the borough of an adjacent strip of land as a public park.

There was great agitation against the acceptance of the park, for it is situated in a part of the village remote from the present centre of business, and the merchants complained that the acceptance and establishment of a post office in that section would injure their business. After a hot discussion it was voted to accept. promotions should be given for merit as that original appointments should be made for merit; and in determining merit the previous career and the personal qualities of the candidate should offer the principal fields of inquiry on the part of the promoting power. This is the only way 'a which the American city governments can be deemed and put on a business basis. eads of departments in cities must all be men whose previous records and personal qualities, inquired into by an independent poord or commission, determine their

Mayor, a manager or a commission The speaker declared himself in favor of the institution also of civil service retiring allowances:

Albert Treat, general manager of the No government service, military or civil, American Credit Indemnity Comment of and no corporation service in banking, this city, said yesterday that the impairmanufacturing, mining, transportation or insurance can be kept good without some ment of the company's capital, reported means of providing humanely for men and women who have been long in the service had been met and that the company will go on doing business as usual. The head and whose efficiency is reduced by advancoffices of the company are in St. Louis, ing age. It is for the interest of any such service to possess some means of retiring the disabled and the superannuated. In this way promotion is made more rapid It has between 5,000 and 6,000 policy-Supt. Hotohkiss said in his report that S. M. Phelan, the former president, had throughout the service and the whole co is kept efficient. overdrawn his account with the company by \$30,000 in 1906. Mr. Treat said yester-

The league has not failed to observe day that this overdraft was made by President Phelan on his selary account in the summer of 1906 and was paid back to the company in December of the same n regard to the introduction of the merit system throughout the national civil ser to the company in December of the same year.

President Phelan and one or two of the other officers of the company retired last summer, and the examination by the Massachusetts and New York State Insurance departments began soon afterward. Edwin M. Treat was elected president in Phelan's place. The directorate is made up mostly of St. Louis people, one of the governing board being ex-Gov. David R. Francis.

The State Superintendent of Insurance discovered no evidence that this St. Louis concern had accommodated any New York department officials with loans as did the Phenix. vice has been of late years better under-stood and more effectively furthered by the national Executives than by Congress The extensions of the classified service have proceeded from the Presidents and the members of their Cabinets, and in several cases, it has been the urgency of the Executive which brought about additional good legislation. It will be an interesting and somewhat unexpected developmen in the working of the Constitution if the President, elected by the whole people, turns out to be a better interpreter of the people's wishes and purposes in an ethical and economic reform than the members of the two legislative bodies, elected by States or by districts. Meanwhile it is a plain fact that the recent valuable extensions of the classified service have proceeded from the exec-

Dr. Eliot said in conclusion:

utive branch of the Government, including this week's extension of civil service re-WOOSTER, Ohio, Dec. 9 .- Ord F. Boley, form methods to the diplomatic service form methods to the diplomatic service.

Other speakers at the annual meeting were Walter L. Fisher, who told of the progress that is being made by sivil service reformers in Chicago, and Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Shepard was the last speaker. The members of the league began to file out gradually after Dr. Eliot's report was finished, and when it came Mr. Shepard's turn there was a mighty skimpy audience.

"All this vacant space," said Mr. Shepard with a smile, "is one of the most familiar features of a civil service reform meeting." an escaped lunatic, who this morning killed Sheriff Jacob Bell of Holmes county and who swears to kill Coroner R. C. Wise Deputy Sheriff Theodore Bell, Marshall John Anderson and two brothers named

John Anderson and two brothers named Smith, is being closely pursued by a posse near Big Prairie.

Boley, a Spanish war veteran and fruit peddler of Big Prairie, was discharged several years ago from the Massillon Insane Asylum. On November 17 he brought to a widow, a sister-in-law of the Smith brothers, three gallons of peanuts as a love token and insisted on remaining in her home all night.

He was arrested and committed to the Massillon Asylum, from which he escaped on Sunday. He hid till last night, when he got a shotgun and shells from the home of Ray Lee, in Big Prairie, terrorized a Lutheran revival meeting, and this morning killed Sheriff Bell when the latter tried to arrest him.

He doubled in his tracks all day, eluding the posse, but to-night is being sur-

familiar features of a civil service reform meeting."

Mr. Shepard said that one of the problems which the civil service reformers had to face was the organization of the employees in the city departments into unions. There was the police organization, the firemen's organization, the teachers' organization. Nearly all of these organized employees, according to Mr. Shepard, had received relatively much greater increases in salaries than the unorganized employees.

The teachers in City College, for in-



As the "bouquet" of rare wine. MARQUISE

of a "vintage"

CIGARETTES

are getting just what they got when civil service reform comes into its own, together with the so-called short ballot movement, the political boss, as Dr. Eliot reads the future, will be no more. President Eliot is in favor of establishing civil service retiring allowances, of extending the classified competitive service to the limit of the present civil service act and of procuring new legislation to reduce the number of the present civil service act and of procuring new legislation to reduce the number of the present civil service act and of procuring new legislation to reduce the number of the present civil service act and of procuring new legislation to reduce the number of the present civil service act and of procuring new legislation to reduce the number of the organized teachers have been raised from to to 100 per cent. Mr. Shepard that tried to get a raise for the City College teachers, he said, and had just about come to the opinion that the only thing to do to get results in these days is to perfect an organization, parade up the streets with a brass band, hold a meeting and get all your sisters and brothers and cousins and aunts out and really scare somebody.

"But these great organizations in city departments constitute danger." Mr. Shepard added

HILL FOR BETTER FARMING Beclares That Present Methods Soon W Not Meet Demand.

Dec. 9 .- "See's a syste farming in the United States which shall greatly increase the productiveness of Company and New England Telegraph the soil," advised James J. Hill in an ad-Company, \$48,696; United States Heating dress before the National Corn Exposi-

Mr. Hill warned the congress that the time is not far distant when the farms as tilled at present will not feed the people f the country. He said:

There are final limits already in sight to the quantity of tillable land. The productivity of the soil and the fooi upply as compared with acreage and with population both decline "Our total agricultural product has been

growing so rapidly and so immensely that we find it hard to realize that this may be entirely consistent with failure at the same time to keep pace with the growth of rational needs. "The country, unless there shall be

change, is approaching a time when it must import wheat to meet home needs Other food products also lag behind the constant new demand. Since that nand cannot be escaped and since not to meet it means want or a lowering of the standard of life and comfort in this country, which no American would wish to see, there is but one course before the nation. That is to increase the productiveness of the farm so that the earth's gifts may year by year equal or eed the people's requirements.

BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE CLEAN. cretary MacVengh Says No Changes

Are Contemplated There BOSTON, Dec. 9. Secretary MacVeagh alled upon Collector Lyman at the Custom House this noon and was in con-ference with the Collector, Naval Officer yford and Appraiser Hodges for about an hour. Secretary MacVeagh was asked by the reporters:

"Is there to be any wholesale reorgani ation of the Boston Custom House? "No such reorganization is under con sideration." he said.

"In your estimation how does the port of Boston rank as compared with the ports of New York and Philadelphia? "Oh, Boston is not in the same class

as New York by any means. Boston \*Do you indorse the views recently expressed by former Secretary Shaw that Boston is worse off than New York? Secretary MacVeagh did not seem to

recall Mr. Shaw's speech and was inclined to doubt his uttering such remarks as reported. "Are there to be any changes in the fficers of the port of Boston?"

The Secretary replied that there are not any in contemplation. "Has the sugar trust scandal any end

n this port? "So far as I know it has not reached Boston."

GRECO-TURKISH ALLIANCE. hmed Riza Going to Athens in the Hope of Negotiating One.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9.—Ahmed Riza. President of the Chamber of Deputies, will shortly make a visit to Athens. Newspapers have quoted him as saying he hopes to return with a treaty of al-liance between Turkey and Greece. He admits that he earnestly desires an

alliance, but he says he is not authorize to arrange one. An alliance between the two countries is much discussed, but there is no official confirmation of the report that such a treaty is being nego-

PERSONAL "I want to give something personal," one often hears. May we suggest a Fountain Pen?



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CHIRIS OLIVE The Best For Invalids



What had been intended by the city to be a great selling up of corporations which have neglected to pay their special franchise taxes for from three to seven years past petered out yesterday when Collector Moynahan of the Bureau of sments and Arrears was served with an order restraining him from dis posing of most of the franchises. The Third avenue railroad was crossed of the schedule on receipt of a communication from Receiver Frederick W. Whit ridge promising to pay within ten days

CITY TAX SALE NOT MUCH.

Balicouds Get Injunctions. Third Aver

Promises to Pay Up.

235 owed by the company.

There were fifty-nine liens, the total value being \$69,717. There was no outside bidding for the franchises and the whole were bought in by the city on a 12 per cent. interest basis. This means that if the stockholders wish to redeem the franchises they can do so at any time within three years by paying the taxes due with 12 per cent. interest. At the end of three years if the indebtedness is not paid the city can acquire ownership o the franchises by foreclosure.

The likelihood is that the city will be

allowed to take possession of most of the franchises for the reason that they are franchises for wire and pipe lines which have been abandoned, although the Tax Department has persisted in regularly chalking up the taxes against them bills receivable. Among the liens were taxes assessed on property of the Com-mercial Cable Company, \$7,685; Fulton Street Railroad Company (deceased \$10,755; Fort George and Eleventh Avenu Railroad Company, \$10,957; Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, \$1,239; New York and Westchester Water Company, \$4.674; Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company, \$48,696; United States Heating and Power Company, \$6,934; Wall and Cortlandt Streets Ferries Railroad Com pany, \$1,715; Western Union Telegraph Company, \$11,445, and Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstow Railroad Company, \$6,742.

The sale will be continued on December 23, by which time it is expected that the injunction proceedings begun by the big street railroad companies will have be disposed of.

FARMAN BIPLANE SUCCESS. Iviator Does 41 Miles Across Country | France in 53 Minutes Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Dec. 9.—Maurice Farman, the

aviator, made a successful flight to-day in his own biplane from Versailles to Chartres, a distance of sixty-eight kilo-meters (about forty-one miles), in fiftymeters (about forty-one miles), in mythree minutes.

He flew at an average height of 242
feet. He proposes to make a flight from
Chartres to Tours to-morrow as the
second stage of his journey.

The flight to-day was the first section
of a journey from Versuilles to Bordeaux.
His time was the record for a non-story
flight, although it was no

pross-country flight, although it was no duration record.

## Crouch & Fitzgerald



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A Sheraton reproduction with folding top; exact in design and perfect in workman-ship and finish. If cractical gifts are desired our stocks contain many to solve the problem

Schmitt Brothers, Furniture Makers. 40 East 23d.

Also Antiques and Reproductions at 343 & 345 MADISON AVE.

DIED.

COHALAN.—On December 8, 1909, in his 75th year, Timothy Cohalan, native of Lisievan... County Cork, Ireland, boloved husbani of Ellen and father of Daniel F., Michael J., John P., Timothy E., Denis O'L., Mary and Alicen Consistent Funeral from his late residence, 1090 St. Nich-olas av., New York city, December 10, theace to Church of St. Rose of Lima, 185th st., new

St. Nicholas av., where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul at 9:30 A. M. Interment at St. Joseph's Cemetery, Middletown, N. Y. A special rain will leave with the remains from Jersey City Eric Railroad, at 12:30, December 10. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ELLIOT.—On December 7, at Clinton, Conn., in the 89th year of her age, Cornella Red 8eth, wife of George E. Elliot. Funeral at the Congregational Church, Clin-ton, at half-past 2 Friday.

ROWOLL.-On December 7, Adolf Growoll, in his 60th year. Funeral services with Masonic rites at Park Avenue M. E. Church, Park av. and 86th st. New York, Friday, December 10, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KOBER.—On December 7, John Kober, aged 70. Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d st. (Campbell Bldo.) Friday, 1 P. M. AWRENCE.-On Wednesday, December 8, 1909. at her residence, the Apthorp, Emily A. Lawrence, in the 76th year of her age, wife of the late Cyrus J. Lawrence and daughter of the late Lucy Gilbert and Richard M. Hos.

Funeral private. ICKLOY .- On Thursday, December 9, Gerirule Quackenboss Nickloy, in her 87th year.
Services at the home of W. H. D. Lasher.
Tenafly, N. J., Saturday evening, December
11, at 8 o'clock, Interment Woodlawn.
Carriages will meet train leaving Jersey City.

Erie R. R., at 7.04. VERNAM.—On Tuesday, December 7, 1900 at his residence, at Morristown, N. J., Albert H. Vernam, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral private.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK R. CAMPBELL, 241-248 W. 23d St Chapels. Ambulance Service. Tel. 1334 Cheles

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